Manitoba

# Annual Report 1990 - 91

## Manitoba Police Commission

92-03983/

**Minister of Justice**

**Attorney General**

**Room 104**
**Legislative Building**
**Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA**
**R3C 0V8**

His Honour
The Honourable George Johnson
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba

Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present the 1990-91 Annual Report of the Manitoba Police Commission. This report details the Commission's accomplishments and activities for a 12-month period, from April 1, 1990 to March 31, 1991.

I trust this meets with your approval.

Respectfully submitted

James C. McCrae
Minister of Justice and
Attorney General for the
Province of Manitoba

Manitoba

# Manitoba

**Justice**

Manitoba Police Commission

5th Floor
405 Broadway
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3C 3L6

(204) 945-2825

The Honourable James McCrae
Minister of Justice and Attorney General
for the Province of Manitoba
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Sir:

The undersigned, pursuant to Section 22(7) of The Provincial Police Act, has the honour to present the Manitoba Police Commission Annual Report for the period April 1, 1990 to March 31, 1991.

George J. Orle, Q.C.
Chairman

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# Introduction

## The Role of the Commission

The Manitoba Police Commission, instituted under The Provincial Police Act (Chapter P150 of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba) has a broad mandate under Section 24 "to promote the prevention of crime, efficiency of police services and police/community relationships in the Province"; methods by which to fulfill the mandate are included in the Section.

The Commission has other functions under the Act:

(a) As directed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to inquire into and report upon any matter relating to:

  (i) the causes, extent, investigation or control of crime; or

  (ii) the enforcement of law.

(b) Where a complaint is made to a local police commission on the conduct of a member of a police force, or any matter relating to the maintenance and operation of a police force:

  (i) to direct that commission to inquire into and make a determination of the complaint; and

  (ii) hear an appeal from any person aggrieved by the order or determination of the local police commission.

  After hearing an appeal, the Commission may dismiss the appeal, substitute a decision or order, or make its own findings of facts and remit the matter back to the local police commission; it may also award reasonable costs. The decision of the Commission on an appeal is final.

The Commission also hears applications under The Law Enforcement Review Act. When the Commissioner of the Law Enforcement Review Agency declines to take further action on a complaint of disciplinary default on the grounds it is frivolous or vexatious or does not fall within the scope of Section 29 of the Act, the complainant may apply to the Commission for an order requiring the Commissioner to refer the complaint to the Law Enforcement Review Board for a hearing. To reach a decision, the Commission hears submissions from the parties in support of or in opposition to the application.

## Commission Membership

Under the provisions of Section 22 of The Provincial Police Act, the Commission is composed of not less than five persons appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; one of the members is designated as Chairperson and another as Vice-Chairperson.

As of April 1, 1990, the members of the Commission were: George J. Orle, Q.C., Chairperson; Ms Lillian De-La-Fuente, Vice Chairperson; B. John Langdon, Linda Elefante-Thomson, and Elmer Cutts.

## Commission Staff

| | |
|---|---|
| Executive Director | — George Sarides |
| Crime Prevention Coordinator | — Lorne Gregorash |
| Administrative Secretary | — Michèle Dupuis |

# Commission Activities

## Program Objectives

The Commission has laid down the following objectives in order to more effectively carry out its mandate under The Provincial Police Act:

1. To assist in maintaining and improving police effectiveness and efficiency through receiving and reviewing reports on municipal policing; and providing advice, guidance and information on all policy matters relating to police and policing, and on crime prevention, to municipal police authorities throughout the province;
2. To assist in maintaining and improving municipal police services by promoting mutual awareness, understanding and support between police and the communities they serve;
3. To assist in maintaining and improving external and internal police effectiveness and credibility through hearing appeals from decisions on public complaints and from departmental discipline.

The Commission has developed a number of strategies by which to fulfill the program objectives.

## Commission Meetings

The Commission met on some 24 occasions, either in full committee, in subcommittee or other session, to attend to a variety of regular business items, hear appeals or deal with special projects. Several meetings were held outside Winnipeg as mandated in The Provincial Police Act.

## Conferences

### 15th Annual Symposium of Provincial Police Commissions Toronto, Ontario, September 9 to 11, 1990

The Members attending considered this year's Symposium to be a success. The Symposium of Provincial Police Commissions is an important annual forum to discuss the broad spectrum of municipal policing in the country, identify problem areas for resolution, and review trends, policies and programs in place, for adoption as appropriate.

Topics discussed at the Symposium were Policing in the Nineties, Employment Equity and Race Relations, First Nations and Visible Minority Policing. In addition, presentations on the Ontario and Quebec Provincial Police Legislation were included.

The Manitoba Police Commission was selected as the host for the 1991 Symposium.

### Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Native Policing Policy Consultation Winnipeg, Manitoba, August 31, 1990

The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada provided the Commission with the opportunity to respond to their Native Policing Policy Task Force Report. This Report dealt with possible revisions to the federal government's policy regarding on-reserve policing. Members of the Commission provided their views during the consultation session.

### Solicitor General of Canada A Vision of the Future of Policing in Canada Conference Winnipeg, Manitoba, December 7, 1990

Lillian De-La-Fuente, Vice-Chairperson, Linda Elefante-Thomson, Board Member, and George Sarides, Executive Director, represented the Commission at this half-day Conference.

The Conference provided a forum for police agencies and community groups to respond to the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada Discussion Paper entitled "A Vision of the Future of Policing in Canada". The Manitoba Police Commission indicated its agreement with the Discussion Paper and the accompanying background document. In particular, the Commission expressed support of the movement toward the community policing philosophy and its community based policing strategies. The development of programs and mechanisms that facilitate and strengthen the partnership between the police and community in addressing crime problems is encouraged by the Manitoba Police Commission.

## Meetings of Manitoba Chiefs of Police

Members of the Manitoba Police Commission and the Manitoba Chiefs of Police and/or their representatives met on three occasions throughout the year to discuss issues of mutual concern.

A committee was established to examine the feasibility of including police training in the proposed expansion of the Fire College in Brandon. As well, a committee was established to review the current Provincial Police

Act. In addition to making specific recommendations, the members of the committee agreed that The Police Act should be updated in conjunction with the review of The Law Enforcement Review Act, The Municipal Act and The Labour Act to ensure compatibility.

Discussions during the meetings dealt with the Police Use of Equipment Regulations and Police Recruitment Regulations, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Code of Conduct and Code of Police Practice Reports, and police training needs in general.

## Police Recruitment Regulations

The development of the Recruitment Regulations which would apply to municipel police officer applicants has been completed and submitted to the Department of Justice. The Regulations will provide for minimum uniform standards on the recruitment and the selection of municipal police officers in the province.

## Police Use of Equipment Regulations

The Commission's final recommendations dealing with the type of equipment municipal police departments may use has been forwarded to the Department of Justice. The Members of the Commission acknowledge the assistance received from the Chiefs of Police, the Regulations Branch of the Department of Justice, the Law Enforcement Services Branch and Legal Services in developing this set of Regulations and the Recruitment Regulations.

## Spouse Abuse Tracking Project

The Federal/Provincial Advisory Committee met on four occasions during the period of this report. The Committee received the final report of the Feasibility Study by the consultants in August 1990. The Feasibility Study recommended that a tracking study be used to capture information on the processing of spouse abuse cases from the first report to police through to the probation phase in the three locations for the study (Winnipeg, Brandon and Thompson). The study further recommended that the tracking be complemented by criminal justice and community agency interviews, victim interviews and court monitoring components in order to obtain a comprehensive analysis of the processing of these cases in the criminal justice system.

The Feasibility Study recommendations were approved by the Advisory Committee and discussions were undertaken for conducting the tracking study of spouse abuse cases in Manitoba. Federal and provincial funding has been identified and the Spouse Abuse Tracking Project will commence in the 1991/92 fiscal year.

## Minority Hiring Initiatives Research Project

At the recent Conference on the Multicultural Community and Crime Prevention in Manitoba, representatives from the multicultural community expressed to the Members of the Manitoba Police Commission the need for an examination of minority hiring initiatives for police departments in the province. In particular, it was felt that a review of recruitment and selection policies with the identification of systemic barriers, if any, faced by minority or affirmative action groups is needed. The Members of the Commission were in agreement that a review is necessary to provide an accurate assessment of the issues and to determine if the expressed concerns are based on current practices or policies.

This research will involve the review of the literature, legislation and policy related to minority hiring initiatives. It is expected that a working document arising from the research will be completed in the 1991/92 fiscal year.

## Appeals to the Manitoba Police Commission — Information for Police Officers

The Commission has prepared a pamphlet entitled "Appeals to the Manitoba Police Commission — Information for Police Officers". The pamphlet will be available to municipal police officers and Community Constables in the province.

The pamphlet describes the procedural requirements in filing an appeal before the Manitoba Police Commission and amongst other things, warns about limitation periods that might apply to ensure that the rights afforded to police officers in The Provincial Police Act are well known.

## Appeals

During the period of this report, the Commission heard one appeal from a decision of the Commissioner of the Law Enforcement Review Agency (L.E.R.A.). No appeals were heard from a decision of a local police commission.

## (A) Public Complaints Against the Police

Immediately after having robbed a bank, the complainant was shot twice in the abdomen by the arresting officers. The complainant claimed that before being shot, he had thrown down his "gun" (replica). By implication, the complainant alleged that this behaviour by the arresting officers constituted a disciplinary default.

The complainant was advised in writing by the Commissioner of L.E.R.A. that in light of the complainant's refusal to cooperate in the investigation and because he was apparently only pursuing the complaint to improve his chances of receiving parole in the future, the complaint was being rejected pursuant to Section 13(1) (a) of *The Law Enforcement Review Act*. That section permits the Commissioner to decline to take further action on a complaint:

> 13(1) "Where the Commissioner is satisfied that the subject matter of the complaint
>
> (a) is frivolous or vexatious..."

The complainant wrote to the Manitoba Police Commission asking, pursuant to Section 13(2) of the legislation, that it override the Commissioner's decision and refer the complaint to the L.E.R.A. Board for a hearing. Section 13(4) places the burden of proof in an application of this nature upon the complainant to show that the Commissioner erred in declining to take further action on the complaint.

This appeal was quite different from prior appeals that the Police Commission had heard from other refusals by the L.E.R.A. Commissioner to send a complaint forward to the L.E.R.A. Board. In the past, the Commission has held that the power given to the Commissioner pursuant to Section 13(1) (a) does not allow him to determine whether the evidence gathered with respect to a complaint is **sufficient** to merit a full hearing. In this case, there was no suggestion that the Commissioner's decision revolved around the sufficiency of evidence; rather, the Commissioner appeared to invoke Section 13(1) (a) because of a belief that the complainant had no genuine interest in invoking the L.E.R.A. procedure.

The issue before the Commission was whether or not the Commissioner erred in finding the complaint to be frivolous or vexatious on that basis.

The Commission was in agreement with counsel for the complainant that, given all generally accepted definitions, the complaint could not be considered "frivolous".

The complainant's counsel argued that the issue of "vexatiousness" can only be determined through an examination of the allegations set out on the face of the complaint itself. The Commission found such an interpretation to be unduly narrow. "Vexatiousness" is a term that is generally based on motive. If the discretion given to the Commissioner was intended only to act as a screen for complaints that, on their very face, appeared frivolous or vexatious, the statute would have provided for the exercise of the discretion at the very outset of the filing of the complaint, rather than after service of the complaint upon all necessary parties, and more importantly, after investigation of the complaint.

The determination of whether a complaint is vexatious must be made on the basis of all the evidence.

In this matter, the complainant made no attempt to disguise the fact that he wanted to have the facts surrounding the shooting clarified, in the hope or expectation that this will improve future prospects in the parole system. There is nothing inherently wrong with that objective. Nothing requires a L.E.R.A. complaint to be motivated solely by the desire to pursue one of the remedies set out in *The Law Enforcement Review Act*. However, if the complainant has no interest in pursuing the complaint for purposes relevant to the legislation, itself, that would seem to fall within a broader definition of vexatiousness. There must be some practical purpose sought **within the forum in question.**

The Commissioner concluded that in light of all the evidence, the complaint had no serious interest in pursuing a L.E.R.A. remedy for its own sake. The onus was on the complainant to satisfy the Police Commission that the L.E.R.A. Commissioner erred in that assessment. While the allegations advanced by the complainant were serious and while the Commission is always concerned whenever anyone (police officer or citizen) is injured in a law enforcement setting, the Commission came to the conclusion, albeit with some reluctance, that the complainant had not met the onus placed on him by the Act. The application was therefore denied.

## (B) General

As in previous years, the Commission received a number of complaints in which it had no primary jurisdiction. In all cases, the complainant was directed to the agency or other body which would receive and investigate the complaint, normally the Law Enforcement Review Agency, local police commission or Chief of Police.

# Police Training and Education

## Provincial Police Training Facility

The Manitoba Police Commission received support from the Minister of Justice to begin research into the establishment of a training facility in Manitoba.

The research will focus on the Department of Labour's proposal to expand the present Fire College to include training for municipal police officers outside Winnipeg, as well as people employed in other emergency services.

In order to fully review this police training option, a formal feasibility study is planned for the 1991/92 fiscal year.

## Canadian Police College

The Commission continued to coordinate the allotment of positions for specialized courses at the Canadian Police College, Ottawa, Ontario. Attendance at a wide variety of courses shows the interest of police departments in upgrading the skills and knowledge of their officers. In all, 56 positions were allotted to police departments in Manitoba. This number included 45 for the Winnipeg Police Department, 9 for the Brandon Police Department and 2 for the Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council Police Department. The courses attended are shown at Appendix "B".

The minimum allotment of positions for each province is determined by multiplying its percentage of the national police population (2.2%) by 2,200 (the number of positions that the College is able to accommodate in a calendar year). Therefore the minimum allotment for Manitoba for 1991 was 2.2% x 2,200 = 48 positions (police departments from Manitoba had requested a total of 110 positions). As a consequence, the need for alternative sources of training for Manitoba police departments is apparent.

## Training of Native Constables

Through the cooperation of indian and Northern Affairs Canada, the R.C.M.Police and the Department of Justice, 30 Band and Community Constables were given two weeks of basic police training in Winnipeg from November 19 to 30, 1990. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada funded this training, Law Enforcement Services personnel coordinated the course, and the R.C.M.Police were used as resource lecturers. For the first time, this training took place and the course candidates were housed in the R.C.M.Police complex, which proved to be an excellent facility for this purpose. This basic course is designed primarily to provide constables with a knowledge of their powers and responsibilities as peace officers, through instruction on the Criminal Code, Federal and Provincial Statutes, investigational techniques, and some practical exercises. They also received instruction on crime prevention, and were addressed by Associate Chief Provincial Judge Murray Sinclair on courtroom demeanor, conduct and preparation.

This training was followed by another two weeks of supplemental training at the Buffalo Point Indian Reserve in the southeast corner of the province. Unfortunately, only 12 Band Constables and 3 Community Constables could be accommodated in this facility. Subjects offered during the two weeks included Communication Skills and Assertiveness, Emergency First Aid and CPR, Fire Safety and Awareness, and Sexual Assaults and Family Violence. Course critiques were very supportive of the subjects covered and ability of all lecturers.

# Crime Prevention and Police-Community Relations

## Crime Prevention Presentations and Displays

**a) Officer Ollie Program**

The Commission's Crime Prevention Coordinator gave presentations in 45 schools. The Officer Ollie public relations police mascot performed to approximately 10,000 students. In its nine years of operation, this safety and crime prevention program involving Officer Ollie has been presented to approximately 134,700 children. This program is in demand in the schools and by local police departments as a police-community relations tool, and it is used on television, in newspapers and in other media programs. It is also used in parades and many fairs.

**b) Special Presentations**

The Crime Prevention Coordinator also made approximately 35 presentations to a number of adult groups on special topics ranging from: farmers (dealing with range patrol), business communities (dealing with business security, cheque and credit card frauds, armed robbery), home owners (home security, Neighbourhood Watch, Block Parents, Block Watch, and Manitoba Home Protection Program), senior citizens (personal security and freedom from fear of crime, and consumer fraud).

**c) Crime Prevention Trailer**

The Manitoba Police Commission's mobile crime prevention 28-foot trailer was booked steadily this year from June to the end of September. It was operated for a total of 42 days in locations throughout Manitoba.

The trailer travelled into areas such as Winnipeg, Oakbank, Brandon, Winnipeg Beach, Boissevain, Strathclair, Shoal Lake, Hamiota, Altona, Austin and Gimli. The trailer serves as a means of educating members of the public regarding both urban and rural crime prevention strategies. Depending on location, inquiries included grain theft, cattle rustling, gasoline theft, home/cottage and business security, alcohol and drug awareness (drinking and driving, Safe Grad and Teenagers Against Drinking and Driving — T.A.D.D.) and also firearms control.

Feedback from the public continues to reinforce the importance of disseminating crime prevention information via the display trailer.

Approximately 15,000 people visited the display this year.

The trailer is operated with the assistance of two university students who are hired to disseminate crime prevention information throughout the province along with the Crime Prevention Coordinator.

## Integrated Committee on Prevention Strategies

The Integrated Committee on Prevention Strategies (I.C.O.P.S.) established in 1976 has the following goals:

1) exchange of new and old ideas concerning crime prevention;
2) distribution of crime prevention materials which all give the same message;
3) training and education of police departments regarding new crime prevention programs;
4) previewing new audiovisual materials and making them available to police departments;
5) setting up seminars on crime prevention promotion, drug abuse prevention, alcohol abuse prevention, business security, home security and personal security;
6) assisting the Department of Justice in recognizing citizens throughout the Province of Manitoba who have contributed greatly on a volunteer basis to making their communities a safer place to live.

The Committee is composed of representatives from the R.C.M.Police, Winnipeg Police Department, Brandon City Police, Manitoba Police Commission, Canadian Armed Forces Military Police, 7-Eleven Food Stores Security, Canadian Pacific Railway Police, Canadian National Railway Police, Department of Northern Affairs — Community Constable Program, Winnipeg International Airport Security, Convention Centre Security and Solicitor General Canada. Six regional meetings were held during 1990/91.

The I.C.O.P.S. Committee hosted the Solicitor General of Canada and Minister of Justice of Manitoba Crime Prevention Awards Banquet in November to recognize citizens' and police officers' contributions to crime prevention in the province. The banquet this year was held in the City of Brandon, Manitoba.

## Inventory of Crime Prevention Programs in Manitoba

Since the release of the inventory during Manitoba's Crime Prevention Month in November, nearly 200 copies have been sent to provincial police commissions, police agencies, community crime prevention

organizations, schools, libraries and multicultural organizations within the province and across Canada.

The purpose of the inventory is to provide a vehicle for increased networking and communication on crime prevention programs in the province. It is hoped that the identification and description of the varying programs will encourage the sharing of expertise, resource materials and support of these valuable crime prevention activities.

The inventory consists of brief outlines of more than 125 citizen crime prevention organizations and public agencies, together with addresses and telephone numbers.

## Multicultural Community Crime Prevention Pamphlets

The translation of crime prevention pamphlets into the Chinese, Vietnamese, Filipino and Spanish languages is nearing completion.

It is anticipated that the translated pamphlets of Neighbourhood Watch, Woman Alone, Home Security and Protection for Senior Citizens will be available early in the 1991/92 fiscal year.

The Members of the Commission wish to acknowledge the assistance provided by the multicultural community in reviewing the various drafts and ensuring the accuracy of the pamphlets.

## Manitoba Home Protection Program

The Manitoba Home Protection Program was in great demand throughout the province. The Crime Prevention Coordinator made 15 presentations to various organizations, builders, insurance companies and home owners on the success of the Home Protection Program. This program provides information on home security measures which may be incorporated during the building stages or into homes already built. Also, the Manitoba Home Protection Program has been involved in three major displays: the Home Expressions Show in the City of Winnipeg, the Home Show in the City of Brandon and for the first time, the Home Innovations Show in the City of Winnipeg. During the three shows, approximately 3,000 people indicated an interest in the program.

## Crime Prevention Seminars

The Crime Prevention Coordinator attended 14 seminars during the course of the year. The Coordinator continued to act as a speaker, panel member and resource person at these functions. The seminars facilitate the exchange of crime prevention information amongst organizations, police, crime prevention committees, etc. in the Province of Manitoba. Topics ranged from vandalism and break-ins, to drug and alcohol abuse.

## Manitoba Traffic/Seatbelt Safety Committee

The Commission is represented on a special Traffic/Seatbelt Safety Committee established to increase the use of seatbelts in the Province of Manitoba.

This Committee, which has been formed by the Manitoba Public Insurance Corporation (M.P.I.C.), is comprised of the following organizations: M.P.I.C., Department of Highways and Transportation including the Chief Driver Examiner, Law Enforcement Services, Manitoba Police Commission, Manitoba Road Safety Research Unit, R.C.M.P., and the police departments of Winnipeg, Brandon, Altona and the Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council. To increase the use of seatbelts, agreement was reached that police departments throughout Manitoba would initiate a Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP). As a result of this campaign, the use of seatbelts increased from 63% to 75%. The Committee is planning to hold two STEP Programs next year and the goal is to increase seatbelt usage to 85% in the Province of Manitoba.

There were a total of 4 meetings held during 1990/91, as well as two press conferences.

## Safe Grad and T.A.D.D. Committee (Teenagers Against Drinking and Driving)

The function of the Safe Grad and T.A.D.D. Committee is to eliminate accidents, death and misfortune by promoting safe practices in relation to alcohol and drug usage among young persons. The no-alcohol party is considered to be the viable alternative, along with making sure young persons do not drink and drive.

Ten Safe Grad and T.A.D.D. meetings were held during the course of the year. As well, something brand new was attempted this year. We held four no-alcohol dances at the Winnipeg Convention Centre and each time the attendance increased. A total of 10,000 people attended the four dances. At the fourth dance, approximately 2,000 people had to be turned away which

shows the terrific success of this undertaking. Due to the success of the dances, two more are planned for the early part of 1991.

## Summer Student Program

Two summer students through the Government's Student Temporary Employment Program (S.T.E.P.) were employed for a period of 14 weeks during the summer of 1990. Both students travelled with the Crime Prevention Coordinator assisting with displays at fairs, exhibitions, Officer Ollie presentations and other events.

The students were given short training sessions for approximately two weeks with the Winnipeg Police Department Crime Prevention Unit as well as with the R.C.M.Police Crime Prevention Unit.

This program has facilitated the dissemination of crime prevention information throughout the Province of Manitoba, as well as assisting students in determining whether or not to continue pursuing a career in law enforcement.

## Manitoba Society of Criminology

The Commission is represented on the board of the Manitoba Society of Criminology for the purpose of exchanging ideas with many groups and organizations.

The Manitoba Society of Criminology was responsible for setting up many crime prevention programs and seminars during Crime Prevention Month which is held in November. They also hosted a Crime Prevention Kick-Off Breakfast and assisted in the Solicitor General of Canada and Minister of Justice of Manitoba Crime Prevention Awards. The Criminology Society also obtains funding for special crime prevention programs within the province.

## Operation Provident

The Commission continued to be the central registry for businesses and non-residential premises joining the Operation Provident property identification program. There were 201 Provident numbers assigned during 1990/91. Since the program began in 1979, the Commission has issued 6,813 Provident numbers.

# Information Services

## Library

A small library is maintained and stocked with publications on police training, security, crime prevention and law enforcement in general. Law enforcement periodicals are catalogued and available to police officers, students and the public. Specific articles on the administration of justice are filed for information and research purposes.

## Crime Prevention Publications

A variety of pamphlets and booklets are available to the public, businesses, law enforcement agencies and other interested groups on a number of crime prevention topics:

Auto Theft Prevention
Business Security
Don't Run Away
Fraudulent Cheque Protection
Home Security
Manitoba Home Protection Program
Neighbourhood Watch
Operation Provident
Operation Identification
Protection for Senior Citizens
Tips to Stop Shoplifting
Woman Alone
Your Friend Officer Ollie
Officer Ollie Explains the Facts

The latter two booklets are made available for use by police in schools in conjunction with presentations of the Officer Ollie Program.

## Manitoba Police Commission Pamphlet

The Police Commission pamphlet, which was prepared to provide members of the public and the police with an overview of the role and objectives of the Commission, will be translated into the following languages: Chinese, Vietnamese, Filipino and Spanish.

# Appendices

Appendices "B", "C" and "D" list cities and towns in Manitoba where municipal policing is in place, either through contract with the R.C.M.Police, or as a local municipal police department. Only those in "D" fall within the scope of the Commission, however.

Appendices "E" and "F" show locations where Native Police Forces or Community Constables are in place.

## Appendix "A"

### Canadian Police College

Courses attended by Manitoba police officers in 1990-91:

- Advanced Vehicle Theft Investigative Techniques Course
- Commanders Course/Hostage Barricaded Persons
- Community Problem Analysis and Program Management Course
- Computer Crime Investigative Techniques Course
- Computer Technology for Police Managers Course
- Counterfeit Investigative Techniques Course
- Crisis Intervention Trainers' Course
- Drug Abuse Prevention Training Officers Course
- Drug Investigative Techniques Course
- Executive Development Course
- Forensic Identification Course
- Gambling Investigative Techniques Course
- Henry Fingerprint Classification Course
- Instructional Techniques Course
- Intelligence Analysis Course
- Major Crime Investigative Techniques Course
- Media Communications Course
- Multicultural Education Trainers' Course
- Negotiators Course/Hostage Barricaded Persons
- Police Explosives Technicians Course
- Police Explosives Technicians Validation Course
- Police Labour Relations Course
- Post Blast Technicians Course
- Radiography Course
- Senior Forensic Identification Course
- Senior Police Administration Course
- Systems Approach to Training Design and Delivery Course
- Technical Traffic Accident Investigation Course

## Appendix "B"

### Royal Canadian Mounted Police Municipal Policing Contracts

- Beausejour (Town of)
- Boissevain (Town of)
- Carman (Town of)
- Dauphin (Town of)
- Flin Flon (City of)
- Gillam (L.G.D. of)
- Gimli (Town of)
- Killarney (Town of)
- Leaf Rapids (Town of)
- Lynn Lake (L.G.D. of)
- Minnedosa (Town of)
- Neepawa (Town of)
- Pinawa (L.G.D. of)
- Portage la Prairie (City of)
- Roblin (Town of)
- Russell (Town of)
- Selkirk (Town of)
- Souris (Town of)
- Steinbach (Town of)
- Stonewall (Town of)
- Swan River (Town of)
- The Pas (Town of)
- Thompson (City of)
- Virden (Town of)

### Royal Canadian Mounted Police Municipal Policing Subcontracts

- Carberry (Town of)
- Morris (Town of)
- Snow Lake (Town of)

### Royal Canadian Mounted Police Private Subcontract

- Sundance (Manitoba Hydro Limestone Project)

## Appendix "C"

### Royal Canadian Mounted Police Extension Contracts

Arborg (Village of)
Birtle (Town of)
Deloraine (Town of)
Gladstone (Town of)
Grandview (Town of)
Hamiota (Village of)
Lac du Bonnet (Village of)
MacGregor (Village of)
Manitou (Village of)
Melita (Town of)
Niverville (Village of)
Pilot Mound (Village of)
Pine Falls (Townsite of)
St. Pierre (Village of)
Ste. Rose du Lac (Village of)
Shoal Lake (Village of)
Teulon (Village of)
Treherne (Village of)
Winnipegosis (Village of)

## Appendix "D"

### Municipal Policing

Alexander (L.G.D. of)
Altona (Town of)
Brandon (City of)
Cornwallis (R.M. of)
East St. Paul (R.M. of)
Gilbert Plains (Village of)
Lac du Bonnet (R.M. of)
Morden (Town of)
Rivers (Town of)
St. Clements (R.M. of)
Ste-Anne (Village of)
Victoria Beach (R.M. of)
Winkler (Town of)

### City of Winnipeg

| | |
|---|---|
| District 1 | Inner-City<br>Winnipeg West |
| District 2 | St. James Assiniboia |
| District 3 | North Winnipeg,<br>West — Old Kildonan |
| District 4 | East — North Kildonan<br>Transcona |
| District 5 | St. Boniface<br>St. Vital |
| District 6 | South Winnipeg<br>Fort Garry,<br>Charleswood<br>Tuxedo |

## Appendix "E"

### D.O.T.C. Police Department Reserve Detachments

Birdtail Sioux
Long Plain and Dakota Plains
Oak Lake Sioux
Roseau River
Sandy Bay
Sioux Valley
Swan Lake
Brandon (H.Q.)

## Appendix "F"

### Northern Community Constable Policing

Barrows
Berens River
Brochet
Cormorant
Crane River
Easterville
Manigotagan and Seymourville
Moose Lake
Pelican Rapids
Sherridon
South Indian Lake
Waterhen